



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0171; FRL-9358-8]

RIN 2070-ZA16

Butylate, Clethodim, Dichlorvos, Dicofol, Isopropyl Carbanilate, et al.; Tolerance Actions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is revoking specific tolerances, in follow-up to canceled uses or where a commodity is no longer a significant feed item, for butylate, clethodim, dichlorvos, dicofol, isopropyl carbanilate, methanearsonic acid, methomyl, naled, primisulfuron-methyl, tralomethrin, and ziram, and the tolerance exemption for pine oil. However, EPA will not revoke the dicofol tolerances on tea and tolerance exemptions for rotenone, derris, or cube roots at this time. Also, EPA is making minor revisions to the tolerance expressions for dicofol, methanearsonic acid, methomyl, and tralomethrin, revising the nomenclature of specific tolerances for butylate, methomyl, and tralomethrin, and removing expired tolerances for certain pesticide active ingredients, in accordance with current EPA practice. In addition, EPA is reinstating popcorn tolerances for metolachlor to remedy an inadvertent omission and cover existing registrations.

DATES: This regulation is effective [*insert date 180 days after the date of publication in the Federal Register*]. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before [*insert date 60 days after date of publication in the Federal Register*], and must

be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0171, is available at <http://www.regulations.gov> or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the OPP Docket is (703) 305-5805. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph Nevola, Pesticide Re-evaluation Division (7508P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 308-8037; email address: nevola.joseph@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

B. How Can I Get Electronic Access to Other Related Information?

You may access a frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 180 through the Government Printing Office's e-CFR site at http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?&c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40tab_02.tpl.

C. How Can I File an Objection or Hearing Request?

Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a, any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0171 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing, and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before *[insert date 60 days after date of publication in the **Federal Register**]*. Addresses for mail and hand delivery of objections and hearing requests are provided in 40 CFR 178.25(b).

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing (excluding any CBI) for inclusion in the public docket. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR

part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. Submit the non-CBI copy of your objection or hearing request, identified by docket ID number EPA-HQ-OPP-2012- 0171, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal*: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

- *Mail*: OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001.

- *Hand Delivery*: To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.htm>.

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

II. Background

A. What Action is the Agency Taking?

In the **Federal Register** of May 9, 2012 (77 FR 27164) (FRL-9345-2), EPA issued a proposed rule, in follow-up to canceled uses or where a commodity is no longer a significant feed item, to revoke specific tolerances for butylate, clethodim, dichlorvos, dicofol, isopropyl carbanilate, methanearsonic acid, methomyl, naled, primisulfuron-methyl, tralomethrin, and ziram, and tolerance exemptions for rotenone, derris, cube roots, and pine oil. Also, it proposed minor revisions to the tolerance expressions for dicofol, methanearsonic acid, methomyl, and tralomethrin, revisions to the nomenclature

of specific tolerances for butylate, methomyl, and tralomethrin, and removal of expired tolerances for certain pesticide active ingredients, in accordance with current EPA practice. In addition, it proposed to reinstate popcorn tolerances for metolachlor to remedy an inadvertent omission and cover existing registrations. Also, the proposed rule of May 9, 2012 provided a 60-day comment period which invited public comment for consideration and for support of tolerance retention under FFDCA standards.

In this final rule, EPA is finalizing these tolerance actions, with the exception of the proposed revocations of tolerance exemptions for rotenone, derris, and cube roots, revocation of the dicofol tolerances on tea, and date of expiration/revocation proposed for the methomyl tolerance on grape. EPA is revoking tolerances for butylate, clethodim, dichlorvos, dicofol, isopropyl carbanilate, methanearsonic acid, methomyl, naled, primisulfuron-methyl, tralomethrin, and ziram, and the tolerance exemption for pine oil. The tolerance and tolerance exemption revocations for dichlorvos, naled, and pine oil are consistent with the recommendations in their individual Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs) of 2006.

As part of the tolerance reassessment process, EPA is required to determine whether each of the amended tolerances meets the safety standard of FFDCA. The safety finding determination of “reasonable certainty of no harm” is discussed in detail in each RED for the active ingredient. REDs recommend the implementation of certain tolerance actions, including modifications, to reflect current use patterns, to meet safety findings and change commodity names and groupings in accordance with new EPA policy. Printed copies of many REDs may be obtained from EPA's National Service Center for Environmental Publications (EPA/NSCEP), P.O. Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242-

2419; telephone number: 1-800-490-9198; fax number: 1-513-489-8695; Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/ncepihom> and from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161; telephone number: 1-800-553-6847 or (703) 605-6000; Internet at <http://www.ntis.gov>. Electronic copies of REDs are available on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> and <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/status.htm>.

In this final rule, EPA is revoking certain tolerances and/or tolerance exemptions because either they are no longer needed or are associated with food uses that are no longer registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) in the United States. Those instances where registrations were canceled were because the registrant failed to pay the required maintenance fee and/or the registrant voluntarily requested cancellation of one or more registered uses of the pesticide active ingredient. The tolerances revoked by this final rule are no longer necessary to cover residues of the relevant pesticides in or on domestically treated commodities or commodities treated outside but imported into the United States. It is EPA's general practice to issue a final rule revoking those tolerances and tolerance exemptions for residues of pesticide active ingredients on crop uses for which there are no active registrations under FIFRA, unless any person in comments on the proposal indicates a need for the tolerance or tolerance exemption to cover residues in or on imported commodities or legally treated domestic commodities.

EPA has historically been concerned that retention of tolerances that are not necessary to cover residues in or on legally treated foods may encourage misuse of pesticides within the United States.

Generally, EPA will proceed with the revocation of these tolerances on the grounds discussed in Unit II.A. if one of the following conditions applies:

1. Prior to EPA's issuance of a FFDCA section 408(f) order requesting additional data or issuance of a FFDCA section 408(d) or (e) order revoking the tolerances on other grounds, commenters retract the comment identifying a need for the tolerance to be retained.
2. EPA independently verifies that the tolerance is no longer needed.
3. The tolerance is not supported by data that demonstrate that the tolerance meets the requirements under Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA).

This final rule does not revoke those tolerances or tolerance exemptions for which EPA received comments stating a need for the tolerance or tolerance exemption to be retained. Among the comments received by EPA, are the following:

i. *Dicofol--Comment by Tea Association of the U.S.A., Inc.* The commenter stated that dicofol is used in tea production in countries such as India, China, and Argentina, and requested that EPA not revoke the dicofol tolerances on tea but maintain them for importation purposes.

Agency response. EPA will not revoke the dicofol tolerances in 40 CFR 180.163(a)(1) on “tea, dried” and “tea, plucked leaves” at this time. EPA will address the tea tolerances and the comment received on them in a future document to be published in the **Federal Register**. However, EPA is finalizing all other amendments (including all other tolerance revocations) proposed concerning dicofol in the **Federal Register** of May 9, 2012 (77 FR 27164).

ii. *Methomyl--Comments by DuPont Crop Protection and the California Grape*

and Tree Fruit League (CGTFL). DuPont Crop Protection commented that one year is not sufficient time to exhaust methomyl existing stocks for use on grapes. DuPont requested that EPA extend the expiration/revocation date for the methomyl tolerance on grape by a minimum of 3 years (from June 8, 2013 to June 8, 2016). The CGTFL represents California's table grape and deciduous tree fruit growers, packers, and shippers. The CGTFL requested additional time to exhaust existing stocks and suggested a more appropriate expiration/revocation date for the methomyl tolerance on grape would be December 31, 2020.

Agency response. Based upon the comments received by EPA regarding requests for additional time to exhaust existing methomyl end-use stocks for use in or on grapes, and on the Agency's review of methomyl use, EPA is extending the expiration/revocation of the methomyl tolerance in 40 CFR 180.253(a) on grape by more than 3 years from June 8, 2013 to December 31, 2016.

iii. *Rotenone--Comments by CERES GmbH, Frutban S.A., Dole Fresh Fruit International, Ltd. (DFFI), and DFFI – Costa Rica.* Multiple comments from CERES GmbH (a company headquartered in Germany which offers international certification for organic farming and food processing), Frutban S.A. (an organic banana farm in Ecuador), DFFI, and DFFI-Costa Rica, were received which expressed concerns with EPA's proposal to revoke the U.S. tolerance exemptions for rotenone based insecticides. The commenters stated that there are lots of farmers (especially organic farmers) who rely on rotenone based insecticides on various commodities imported into the United States.

Agency response. Based on the multiple comments by CERES GmbH, Frutban

S.A., DFFI, and DFFI-Costa Rica, which stated a continued need for the tolerance exemptions for rotenone for importation purposes into the United States, EPA will not revoke the tolerance exemptions in 40 CFR 180.905 (when applied to growing crops in accordance with good agricultural practice) for rotenone or derris or cube roots at this time. However, because there are no longer any active food-use registrations in the United States and no comments were received by EPA which expressed a need for more time to exhaust existing stocks for domestic use, EPA is not changing its previous determination (as stated in the proposed rule of May 9, 2012) that existing stocks in the United States will be exhausted by August 11, 2012. EPA will note in 40 CFR 180.905 that the tolerance exemptions for rotenone, derris, and cube roots have no U.S. registrations as of March 23, 2011. Also, retaining these tolerance exemptions may require submission of data to demonstrate their safety. EPA believes that residue data from foreign countries, and perhaps other data, may be needed to support import tolerance exemptions for rotenone or derris or cube roots. For example, domestic U.S. residue data are not likely to be representative of growing conditions and use patterns in other countries. EPA published guidances on pesticide import tolerances and residue data for imported food in the **Federal Register** notices of April 5, 2006 (71 FR 17099) (FRL-7772-1) and June 1, 2000 (65 FR 35069) (FRL-6559-3).

EPA did not receive any specific comments, during the 60-day comment period, on the following pesticide active ingredients: Butylate, clethodim, dichlorvos, (dicofol with the exception of tea), isopropyl carbanilate, naled, primisulfuron-methyl, tralomethrin, and ziram, and pine oil, and any of the active ingredients associated with the removal of expired tolerances. Therefore, with the exception of the changes

described in the Agency responses to comments in this final rule, EPA is finalizing the amendments proposed concerning the pesticide active ingredients in the **Federal Register** of May 9, 2012 (77 FR 27164) (FRL-9345-2). For a detailed discussion of the Agency's rationale for the finalized tolerance actions, refer to the proposed rule of May 9, 2012.

B. What is the Agency's Authority for Taking this Action?

EPA may issue a regulation establishing, modifying, or revoking a tolerance under FFDCA section 408(e). In this final rule, EPA is revoking tolerances as follow-up on canceled uses of pesticides, which is consistent with the tolerance recommendations made in certain REDs.

C. When Do These Actions Become Effective?

As stated in the **DATES** section, this regulation is effective 180 days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register**. EPA is delaying the effective date of these finalized actions to allow a reasonable interval for producers in exporting members of the World Trade Organization's Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Agreement to adapt to the requirements of a final rule. With the exception of butylate, dicofol, methanearsonic acid (and salts), methomyl, tralomethrin, and ziram, EPA believes that existing stocks of the canceled or amended pesticide products labeled for the uses associated with the revoked tolerances and tolerance exemptions have been completely exhausted and that treated commodities have had sufficient time for passage through the channels of trade. EPA is revoking certain tolerances for butylate, dicofol, methanearsonic acid (and salts), methomyl, tralomethrin, and ziram with expiration/revocation dates. EPA believes that these revocation dates allow users to exhaust stocks and allow sufficient time for passage

of treated commodities through the channels of trade.

Any commodities listed in the regulatory text of this document that are treated with the pesticides subject to this final rule, and that are in the channels of trade following the tolerance revocations, shall be subject to FFDCA section 408(1)(5), as established by FQPA. Under this unit, any residues of these pesticides in or on such food shall not render the food adulterated so long as it is shown to the satisfaction of the Food and Drug Administration that:

1. The residue is present as the result of an application or use of the pesticide at a time and in a manner that was lawful under FIFRA.

2. The residue does not exceed the level that was authorized at the time of the application or use to be present on the food under a tolerance or exemption from tolerance. Evidence to show that food was lawfully treated may include records that verify the dates that the pesticide was applied to such food.

III. International Residue Limits

In making its tolerance decisions, EPA seeks to harmonize U.S. tolerances with international standards whenever possible, consistent with U.S. food safety standards and agricultural practices. EPA considers the international Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), as required by FFDCA section 408(b)(4). The Codex Alimentarius is a joint United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization food standards program, and it is recognized as an international food safety standards-setting organization in trade agreements to which the United States is a party. EPA may establish a tolerance that is different from a Codex MRL; however, FFDCA section 408(b)(4) requires that EPA

explain the reasons for departing from the Codex level.

The Codex has not established a MRL for butylate, isopropyl carbanilate (also called propham), methanearsonic acid (and salts), metolachlor, naled, pine oil, primisulfuron-methyl, rotenone (or derris or cube roots), tralomethrin, or MRL for clethodim in or on soybean soapstock, or MRL for dichlorvos on tomato.

The Codex has not established a MRL for ziram per se, but has MRLs for total dithiocarbamates (which includes the dithiocarbamate ziram), determined as carbon disulfide. However, there is no MRL for total dithiocarbamates in or on blackberry.

The Codex has established a MRL for methomyl in or on grapes at 5 milligrams/kilogram (mg/kg). This MRL is the same as the tolerance established for methomyl on grapes in the United States.

The Codex has established MRLs for dicofol in or on cattle meat at 3 mg/kg, eggs at 0.05 mg/kg, poultry meat and cottonseed at 0.1 mg/kg, and cherries at 5 mg/kg. These MRLs and some others are the same as the tolerances established for dicofol in the United States.

The Codex has established MRLs for dicofol in or on various other commodities, including beans, dry at 0.1 mg/kg, citrus fruits at 5 mg/kg, hops, dry at 50 mg/kg, melons, except watermelon at 0.2 mg/kg, pecans and walnuts at 0.01 mg/kg, and peppers and summer squash at 1 mg/kg. These MRLs are all covered by U.S. tolerances at higher levels. These MRLs are different than the tolerances established for dicofol in the United States because of differences in use patterns and/or good agricultural practices.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

In this final rule, EPA revokes specific tolerances established under FFDCA

section 408. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this type of action (i.e., a tolerance revocation for which extraordinary circumstances do not exist) from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled “Regulatory Planning and Review” (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Because this rule has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866 due to its lack of significance, this rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled “Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use” (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001). This final rule does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), or impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*). Nor does it require any special considerations as required by Executive Order 12898, entitled “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994); or OMB review or any other Agency action under Executive Order 13045, entitled “Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks” (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note). Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Agency previously assessed whether revocations of tolerances might significantly impact a substantial number of small entities and concluded that, as a general matter, these actions do not impose a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This analysis was published on December 17, 1997

(62 FR 66020) (FRL-5753-1), and was provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration. Taking into account this analysis and available information concerning the pesticides listed in this rule, the Agency hereby certifies that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. In a memorandum dated May 25, 2001, EPA determined that eight conditions must all be satisfied in order for an import tolerance or tolerance exemption revocation to adversely affect a significant number of small entity importers, and that there is a negligible joint probability of all eight conditions holding simultaneously with respect to any particular revocation. (This Agency document is available in the docket of the proposed rule, as mentioned in Unit II.A.). Furthermore, for the pesticides named in this final rule, the Agency knows of no extraordinary circumstances that exist as to the present revocations that would change EPA's previous analysis. In addition, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, entitled "Federalism" (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). Executive Order 13132 requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications." "Policies that have federalism implications" is defined in the Executive order to include regulations that have "substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government." This final rule directly regulates growers, food

processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States. This action does not alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4). For these same reasons, the Agency has determined that this rule does not have any “tribal implications” as described in Executive Order 13175, entitled “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). Executive Order 13175, requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure “meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications.”

“Policies that have tribal implications” is defined in the Executive order to include regulations that have “substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and the Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.” This rule will not have substantial direct effects on tribal governments, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, as specified in Executive Order 13175. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this rule.

V. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: September 18, 2012.

Steven Bradbury,

Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180--[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

2. Section 180.116 is amended by revising the table in paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 180.116 Ziram; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * *

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/revocation date
Almond	0.1 ¹	None
Apple	7.0 ¹	None
Apricot	7.0 ¹	None
Blackberry	7.0 ¹	5/11/13
Blueberry	7.0 ¹	None
Cherry, sweet	7.0 ¹	None
Cherry, tart	7.0 ¹	None
Grape	7.0	None
Huckleberry	7.0	None
Peach	7.0	None
Pear	7.0 ¹	None
Pecan	0.1	None
Quince	7.0 ¹	None
Strawberry	7.0	None
Tomato	7.0 ¹	None

¹ Some of these tolerances were established on the basis of data acquired at the public hearings held in 1950 (formerly §180.101) and the remainder were established on the basis of pesticide petitions presented under the procedure specified in the amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by Public Law 518, 83d Congress (68 Stat. 511).

* * * * *

§§ 180.133 and 180.144 [Removed]

3. Sections 180.133 and 180.144 are removed.
4. Section 180.163 is amended by revising the section heading and paragraph (a)

to read as follows:

§ 180.163 Dicofol; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* (1) Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide dicofol, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the table in this paragraph. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only dicofol as the sum of its p,p-dicofol and o,p-dicofol isomers: 4-chloro- α -(4-chlorophenyl)- α -(trichloromethyl)benzenemethanol and 2-chloro- α -(4-chlorophenyl)- α -(trichloromethyl)benzenemethanol, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/revocation date
Apple, wet pomace	38.0	10/31/16
Bean, dry, seed	0.5	10/31/16
Bean, succulent	3.0	10/31/16
Butternut	0.1	10/31/16
Caneberry subgroup 13A	5.0	10/31/16
Chestnut	0.1	10/31/16
Citrus, dried pulp	12.0	10/31/16
Citrus oil	200.0	10/31/16
Cotton, refined oil	0.5	10/31/16
Cotton, undelinted seed	0.1	10/31/16
Fruit, citrus, group 10	6.0	10/31/16
Fruit, pome, group 11	10.0	10/31/16
Fruit, stone, group 12	5.0	10/31/16
Grape	5.0	10/31/16
Grape, raisin	20.0	10/31/16
Hazelnut	0.1	10/31/16
Hop, dried cones	65.0	10/31/16
Nut, hickory	0.1	10/31/16
Nut, macadamia	0.1	10/31/16
Pecan	0.1	10/31/16
Peppermint, oil	30.0	10/31/16
Peppermint, tops	25.0	10/31/16
Spearmint, oil	30.0	10/31/16
Spearmint, tops	25.0	10/31/16
Strawberry	10.0	10/31/16
Tea, dried	50.0	None
Tea, plucked leaves	30.0	None

Vegetable, cucurbit, group 9	2.0	10/31/16
Vegetable, fruiting, group 8	2.0	10/31/16
Walnut	0.1	10/31/16

(2) Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide dicofol, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the table in this paragraph.

Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of p,p-dicofol, 4-chloro- α -(4-chlorophenyl)- α -(trichloromethyl)benzenemethanol, its isomer o,p-dicofol, 2-chloro- α -(4-chlorophenyl)- α -(trichloromethyl)benzenemethanol, and its metabolites 4-chloro- α -(4-chlorophenyl)- α -(dichloromethyl)benzenemethanol and 2-chloro- α -(4-chlorophenyl)- α -(dichloromethyl)benzenemethanol, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of p,p-dicofol, 4-chloro- α -(4-chlorophenyl)- α -(trichloromethyl)benzenemethanol, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Cattle, fat	50.0	10/31/16
Cattle, liver	5.0	10/31/16
Cattle, meat	3.0	10/31/16
Cattle, meat byproducts, except liver	3.0	10/31/16
Egg	0.05	10/31/16
Goat, fat	50.0	10/31/16
Goat, liver	5.0	10/31/16
Goat, meat	3.0	10/31/16
Goat, meat byproducts, except liver	3.0	10/31/16
Hog, fat	50.0	10/31/16
Hog, liver	5.0	10/31/16
Hog, meat	3.0	10/31/16
Hog, meat byproducts, except liver	3.0	10/31/16
Horse, fat	50.0	10/31/16
Horse, liver	5.0	10/31/16
Horse, meat	3.0	10/31/16
Horse, meat byproducts, except liver	3.0	10/31/16
Milk, fat (reflecting 0.75 ppm in whole milk)	22.0	10/31/16

Poultry, fat	0.1	10/31/16
Poultry, meat	0.1	10/31/16
Poultry, meat byproducts	0.1	10/31/16
Sheep, fat	50.0	10/31/16
Sheep, liver	5.0	10/31/16
Sheep, meat	3.0	10/31/16
Sheep, meat byproducts, except liver	3.0	10/31/16

* * * * *

§§ 180.173, 180.180, and 180.214 [Removed]

5. Sections 180.173, 180.180, and 180.214 are removed.

§ 180.215 [Amended]

6. Section 180.215 is amended by removing the entry for “Lettuce” from the table in paragraph (a)(1).

§ 180.221 [Removed]

7. Section 180.221 is removed.

8. Section 180.232 is amended by revising the table in paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 180.232 Butylate; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * *

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/revocation date
Corn, field, forage	0.1	3/23/13
Corn, field, grain	0.1	3/23/13
Corn, field, stover	0.1	3/23/13
Corn, pop, grain	0.1	3/23/13
Corn, pop, stover	0.1	3/23/13
Corn, sweet, forage	0.1	3/23/13
Corn, sweet, kernel plus cob with husks removed	0.1	3/23/13

* * * * *

§ 180.235 [Amended]

9. Section 180.235 is amended by removing the entry for “Tomato, postharvest

(residues expressed as naled)” from the table in paragraph (a)(1).

§ 180.239 [Removed]

10. Section 180.239 is removed.

11. Section 180.253 is amended by revising paragraphs (a) and (c) to read as follows:

§180.253 Methomyl; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide methomyl, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the table in this paragraph. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only methomyl, methyl *N*-[[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]ethanimidothioate, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/revocation date
Alfalfa, forage	10	None
Alfalfa, hay	10	None
Apple	1	None
Asparagus	2	None
Avocado	2	None
Barley, grain	1	None
Barley, hay	10	None
Barley, straw	10	None
Bean, dry, seed	0.1	None
Bean, forage	10	None
Bean, succulent	2	None
Beet, garden, tops	6	None
Bermudagrass, forage	10	None
Bermudagrass, hay	40	None
Blueberry	6	None
Broccoli	3	None
Brussels sprouts	2	None
Cabbage	5	None
Cabbage, Chinese, bok choy	5	None
Cabbage, Chinese, napa	5	None
Cauliflower	2	None
Celery	3	None

Collards	6	None
Corn, field, forage	10	None
Corn, field, grain	0.1	None
Corn, field, stover	10	None
Corn, pop, grain	0.1	None
Corn, pop, stover	10	None
Corn, sweet, forage	10	None
Corn, sweet, kernel plus cob with husks removed	0.1	None
Corn, sweet, stover	10	None
Cotton, undelinted seed	0.1	None
Dandelion, leaves	6	None
Endive	5	None
Grape	5	12/31/16
Grapefruit	2	None
Hop, dried cones ¹	12	None
Kale	6	None
Lemon	2	None
Lentil, seed	0.1	None
Lettuce	5	None
Mustard greens	6	None
Nectarine	5	None
Oat, forage	10	None
Oat, grain	1	None
Oat, hay	10	None
Oat, straw	10	None
Onion, green	3	None
Orange	2	None
Parsley, leaves	6	None
Pea	5	None
Pea, field, vines	10	None
Peach	5	None
Peanut	0.1	None
Pecan	0.1	None
Pepper, bell	2	None
Pepper, nonbell	2	None
Peppermint, tops	2	None
Pomegranate	0.2	None
Rye, forage	10	None
Rye, grain	1	None
Rye, straw	10	None
Sorghum, grain, forage	1	None
Sorghum, grain, grain	0.2	None
Soybean, forage	10	None
Soybean, seed	0.2	None

Spearmint, tops	2	None
Spinach	6	None
Swiss chard	6	None
Tangerine	2	None
Tomato	1	None
Turnip, greens	6	None
Vegetable, brassica, leafy, group 5	6.0	None
Vegetable, cucurbit, group 9	0.2	None
Vegetable, fruiting, group 8	0.2	None
Vegetables, leafy ²	0.2	None
Vegetable, root and tuber, group 1	0.2	None
Wheat, forage	10	None
Wheat, grain	1	None
Wheat, hay	10	None
Wheat, straw	10	None

¹ There are no U.S. registrations for use of methomyl on hop, dried cone, as of February 14, 1990.

² Except for Beet (tops), broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, Chinese, cauliflower, celery, collards, dandelions, endive (escarole), kale, lettuce, mustard greens, parsley, spinach, Swiss chard, turnip, greens (tops), and watercress.

* * * * *

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* A tolerance with regional registration, as defined in § 180.1(l), is established for residues of the insecticide methomyl, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodity in the table in this paragraph.

Compliance with the tolerance level specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only methomyl, methyl *N*-[[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]ethanimidothioate, in or on the commodity.

* * * * *

12. Section 180.289 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 180.289 Methanearsonic acid; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide methanearsonic acid, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the table in this paragraph. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this

paragraph is to be determined by measuring only methanearsonic acid, from application of the disodium and monosodium salts of methanearsonic acid, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of As_2O_3 , in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Cotton, undelinted seed	0.7	None
Cotton, hulls	0.9	None
Fruit, citrus	0.35	12/31/12

* * * * *

13. Section 180.319 is revised to read as follows:

§ 180.319 Interim tolerances.

(a) *General.* While petitions for tolerances for negligible residues are pending and until action is completed on these petitions, interim tolerances are established for residues of the listed pesticide chemicals in or on the following raw agricultural commodities:

Substances	Uses	Tolerance in parts per million	Raw agricultural commodity	Expiration/Revocation Date
Coordination product of zinc ion and maneb	Fungicide	1.0 (Calculated as zinc ethylene-bisdithiocarbamate)	Potato	None
Endothall (7-oxabicyclo-(2,2,1)heptane 2,3-dicarboxylic acid	Herbicide	0.2	Beet, sugar	None
Methyl parathion	Herbicide	0.5	Rye	12/31/13

(b) *Section 18 emergency exemptions.* [Reserved]

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* [Reserved]

(d) *Indirect or inadvertent residues.* [Reserved]

14. Section 180.368 is amended by alphabetically adding the following entries to

the table in paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

§ 180.368 Metolachlor; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * * (1) * * *

Commodity	Parts per million
* * *	* *
Corn, pop, grain	0.10
Corn, pop, stover	6.0
* * *	* *

* * * *

15. Section 180.422 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 180.422 Tralomethrin; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* (1) Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide tralomethrin, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the table in this paragraph. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of tralomethrin, (S)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (1R,3S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(1,2,2,2-tetrabromoethyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate, and its metabolites (S)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (1R,3R)-3-(2,2-dibromoethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (S)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (1S,3R)-3-(2,2-dibromoethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of tralomethrin, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/revocation date
Broccoli	0.5	7/9/13
Cotton, undelinted seed	0.02	7/9/13
Cotton, oil	0.20	7/9/13
Lettuce, head	1.00	7/9/13

Lettuce, leaf	3.00	7/9/13
Soybean, seed	0.05	7/9/13
Sunflower, seed	0.05	7/9/13

(2) A tolerance of 0.02 part per million with an expiration/revocation date of July 9, 2013 is established for residues of the insecticide tralomethrin, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on food commodities (other than those covered by a higher tolerance as a result of use on growing crops) in food-handling establishments. Compliance with the tolerance level specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of tralomethrin, (S)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (1R,3S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(1,2,2,2-tetrabromoethyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate, and its metabolites (S)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (1R,3R)-3-(2,2-dibromoethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (S)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (1S,3R)-3-(2,2-dibromoethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of tralomethrin, in or on the commodity.

(i) The insecticide may be present as a residue from application of tralomethrin in food-handling establishments, including food service, manufacturing, and processing establishments, such as restaurants, cafeterias, supermarkets, bakeries, breweries, dairies, meat slaughtering and packing plants, and canneries.

(ii) The application shall be made in accordance with the following prescribed conditions: Application shall be limited to a general surface and spot and/or crack and crevice treatment in food-handling establishments where food and food products are held, processed, prepared, and served. General surface application may be used only when the facility is not in operation provided exposed food has been covered or removed from the area being treated. All food-contact surfaces and equipment must be thoroughly cleaned

after general surface applications. Spot and/or crack and crevice application may be used while the facility is in operation provided exposed food is covered or removed from the area being treated prior to application. Spray concentration shall be limited to a maximum of 0.06 percent active ingredient. Contamination of food and food-contact surfaces shall be avoided.

(3) A tolerance of 0.02 part per million with an expiration/revocation date of July 9, 2013 is established for residues of the insecticide tralomethrin, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on feed commodities (other than those covered by a higher tolerance as a result of use on growing crops) in feed-handling establishments. Compliance with the tolerance level specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of tralomethrin, (S)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (1R,3S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(1,2,2,2-tetrabromoethyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate, and its metabolites (S)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (1R,3R)-3-(2,2-dibromoethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (S)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (1S,3R)-3-(2,2-dibromoethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of tralomethrin, in or on the commodity.

(i) The insecticide may be present as a residue from application of tralomethrin in feed-handling establishments, including feed manufacturing and processing establishments.

(ii) The application shall be made in accordance with the following prescribed conditions: Application shall be limited to a general surface and spot and/or crack and crevice treatment in feed-handling establishments where feed and feed products are held or processed. General surface application may be used only when the facility is not in

operation provided exposed feed has been covered or removed from the area being treated. All feed-contact surfaces and equipment must be thoroughly cleaned after general surface applications. Spot and/or crack and crevice application may be used while the facility is in operation provided exposed feed is covered or removed from the area being treated prior to application. Spray concentration shall be limited to a maximum of 0.06 percent active ingredient. Contamination of feed and feed-contact surfaces shall be avoided.

* * * * *

§ 180.452 [Amended]

16. Section 180.452 is amended by removing the entries for “Corn, sweet, forage” and “Corn, sweet, stover” from the table in paragraph (a).

§ 180.458 [Amended]

17. Section 180.458 is amended by removing the entry for “Soybean, soapstock” from the table in paragraph (a).

§§ 180.536 and 180.550 [Removed]

18. Sections 180.536 and 180.550 are removed.

19. Section 180.905 is revised to read as follows:

§ 180.905 Pesticide chemicals; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) When applied to growing crops, in accordance with good agricultural practice, the following pesticide chemicals are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance:

- (1) Petroleum oils.
- (2) Piperonyl butoxide.
- (3) Pyrethrins.

(4) Sabadilla.

(b) When applied to growing crops, in accordance with good agricultural practice, the pesticides rotenone or derris or cube roots are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance. There are no U.S. registrations for use of rotenone, derris, or cube roots on food commodities as of March 23, 2011.

(c) These pesticides are not exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when applied to a crop at the time of or after harvest.

§ 180.1035 [Removed]

20. Section 180.1035 is removed.